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PEACE AT LAST.

THE PROTOCOL SIGNED AT ADRIANOPLE. TURKEY COMPELLED TO PURCHASE PEACE BY HEAVY SACRIFICES-THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE SUS-

Europe has been relieved of suspense by the announcement that the preliminaries of peace and an armistice were signed on the part of Russia and Turkey, at Adrianople, on Thursday. The conditions of peace, which are onerous and amount to the dismemberment of Turkey, are appended. The armistice went into effect at once. There have been great rejoicings at St. Petersburg in consequence of the conclusion of peace. Greek troops have entered Thessaly and are advancing without encountering resistance. A conference to settle European questions resulting from the war is to be held at Vienna.

PEACE CONCLUDED.

THE PROTOCOL SIGNED AT ADRIANOPLE-GREAT CONCESSIONS MADE TO EUSSIA-THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE VIRTUALLY DISMEMBERED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Saturday, Feb. 2, 1879. The Porte has received the following dispatch from Server Pasha, dated Adrianople, Thursday: "The peace preliminaries and armistice were

signed to-day." The following are the conditions of the protocol: First-The erection of Bulgaria into a principality. Second-A war indemnity or territory in compen-

Third-The independence of Roumania, Servia and Montenegro, with an increase of territory for

Fourth-Reforms in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Fifth-An ulterior understanding between the Sultan and the Czar regarding the Dardauciles.

Sixth-The evacuation of the Danubian fortresses There is great satisfaction here at the settlement

of the peace preliminaries. HOSTILITIES SUSPENDED.

ADRIANOPLE, Thursday, Jan. 31-Evening. The six bases of peace accepted by the Porte and Grand Duke Nicholas and Server and Namyk Pashas. An order suspending hostilities will be dispatched forthwith to all the corps and detachments, and also to the army in Asia Mmor. The Turks will ten miles of Varna and cut the Shumla Kailway

REJOICINGS AT THE RUSSIAN CAPITAL. St. Pernastung, Feb. 3, 1878.

Thanksgiving services are belog held in the churches, and salvos of artillery fired in consequence brilliant illumination to-night.

WIDDIN TO BE SURRENDELED. LONDON, Monday, Feb. 4, 1878.

The Standard's Busharest correspondent telegraphs that in consequence of the armistice, the garrison at

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST ENGLAND. and the approaches to Copenhagen with terpedoes in twenty-four hours, if necessary.

A CONFERENCE TO BE HELD.

Sr. Peterssumo, Feb. 9, 1878. Russia has accepted Austria's proposal of a conference for settling the European questions resulting from the war. The place at which the conference will meet is not yet determined upon. It will probably be in one of the smaller States.

Pauls, Feb. 3, 1878. A special to the Temps from Victura amountees that all the Powers have accepted Count Andrassy's proposal for a Conference, which will meet in

THE GREEK INVASION. THE GREEK TROOPS ADVANCING-THE TURKS ON THE

DEFENSIVE.

ATHENS, Feb. 3, 1878.
Ten thousand Greek regulars and many thousand volunteers crossed the frontier from Lamia, yesterday, in three divisions. The commanders have orders not to attack the Turkish troops, the object of entering Turkey being to prevent massacres of Christains, consequent on insurrection, This determination has been communicated to the Minister, who does not seem to consider it sufficient to warrant a rupture of diplomatic relations, as he is making no preparations for departure. The mercantile fleets from the Pirseus and Syra will anchor at Salamis, where fortifications for their protection have been hastily erected and torpedoes placed outside the harbor. The Greek Navigation Company's steamers have been chartered by the Government for the transport of troops and supplies.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs yesterday informed the Turkish Minister that Greece had no intention of declaring war against Turkey, but only desired to protect Greek subjects. The Turkish Minister replied that he would refer the foregoing declaration to the Porte. Greece has sent a diplomatic note to the Powers explaining the reasons for her action. The army is advaning in Thessaly without encountering any resistance. The Cabinet are resolved to carry out their programme in spite of the signing of an armistice.

A dispatch from Constantinople says Hobart Pasha has been ordered to Piraxus.

PRELUDES TO PEACE.

THE TROUBLED STATE OF EUROPE REFLICTED IN REPORTS-THE CZAR'S TELEGRAM TO THE SUL-

Several incidents prior to the announcement of the conclusion of peace are reported. Server Pasha, Foreign Michster and one of the Plenipotentiaries, ielegraphed on Friday that the Russian Grand Duke Nicholas was ready to sign a protocol of peace preliminaries, under reserve of ulterior negotiations. The Grand Vizier, in reply to Server Pasha's disputch, authorized

him to sign armistice and peace preliminaries. All mili-tary movements, as well as the migration of Massul-mans, were immediately stopped.

On Thursday or Friday the Sultan telegraphed to the Car asking armistice. The Car replied: "I desire peace as much as you, but it is necessary for me-necessary for us—that it should be a solid and durable peace."

A telegram from Cairo says " that the Grand Vizier of Turkey telegraphed to the Khediye that the protocol of an armistice was ready for signature. The Seltan and asking the Czar to stop the advance of the Russian troops. The Czar replied that he was about to give orders to that effect."

A special dispatch to The Times, from Vicuna, sold . What has hitherto passed between England, Austria and Russia is only pfeliminary to discussing in what way the interests of Europe on the Eastern question are to be taken into consideration, and in what manner the Powers are to exert their legitimate influence on the set-tlement of said question. Russia, it is true, has declared her readiness to discuss matters, but beyond this all is nere conjecture."

A special disputch from Paris to The Pall Mail Gazette makes this doubtful statement: "M. Gambetta de-clares that any engagements made at Keconsidered null and void. 'The Russian conditions,' M. Gambetta declares, 'except the demand

changed since 1856. M. Gambetta insists that the war can only be terminated by a European Congress." A Rome can only be terminated by a European Congress." A Romose special to The Pall Mall Gazette, says: "The proposal of an Italian alliance with the Powers which are opened to Russian aggrandizement, but at the same time guaranteeing freedom of the Christian Nationalities, is most favorably received bere. The Pope and Cardinal Simeoni, the Pontificial Secretary of State, are agreed as to the necessity of encouraging an illiance of Italy with England, France and Austria."

A telegram from Constantinople sent on Thursdays says the peace conditions would be communicated said that the military delegates have fixed the lines of demarcation, according to which the Russians will occupy provisionally Erzerum and Silistria. Me-bernet Ali Pasha has been appointed commander of Pera."

MOVEMENTS OF THE BRITISH FLEET. LA VALETTA, Maita, Feb. 3, 1878.

The iron-clad Achilles and the steam frigate Raleigh, which have been refitting here, have returned to Besika Bay. The iron-clad Devastation will follow

RUSSO-TURKISH NOTES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 2, 1878. Hobart Pasha has received orders to hold Menemet Ali Pasha has been appointed to the com

mand of the troops in Crete, and Adassides, a Christian, has been appointed Governor of the Island. St. Petersburg, Sunday, Feb. 3. Official returns show that the total Russian loss to Jan

nary 30, was 89,304 in killed and wounded. LONDON, Feb. 3, 1878. A dispatch from Vienne says the Servians will disc gard the armistice.

A telegram from Vienna says the Servians have taken

THE POLITICAL COMMOTION LESS VIOLENT THAN

Urana and Kosmanava.

LAST YEAR'S-LORD CARNARVON'S ATHIUDE PRIOR TO HIS RESIGNATION-SALIENT POINTS IN THE SPEECHES OF MR. BRIGHT, MR. CHAMBER-LAIN AND LORD ARTHUR RUSSELL-SIR CHARLES DILKE ACTING BEARTILY WITH THE OPPO-

LONDON, Jan. 21 .- Any record of the remarkable period just closed which should not give some account of the efforts of the Liberal leaders to enlighten public opinion would be incomplete, and even unjust. It may be said that the agitation has been less violent than on previous occasionsthan in 1876, for instance, when the awful story of Bulgaria was first made known-but it has not been less sincere or effective. Mr. Gladstone, indeed, has chosen to be silent, saying that, in his judgment, the moment to speak had the terms of armistice have just been signed by the | not come. This was commonly understood to mean that he had such assurances respecting the strength of the anti-war party in the Cabinet as convinced him that the peril would pass away without his help. But there is another explanation of evacuate all the Danubian fortresses and Erzerum, his reserve. I am told that Mr. Gladstone said that General Zimmerman's forces have advanced! within he had kept away from public meetings because when he broke silence he should have to speak so strengly that he preferred to make his declaration in the presence of the Government. He thought it his duty to say what he had to say in Parliament. I believe the truth to be that down to last Thursday nobody felt secure-Lord Carnarvon certainly diof the signing of the armistice. Flags are flying all not; nor was it till more than twenty-four ever the city, and preparations are making for a hours after the debate which had given relief to the public mind that Lord Carnarvon's anxieties fairly vanished. So late as Saturday afternoon, I heard from a member of the House whose information was direct, that the author of the South African speech was still in doubt whether Widdin has been ordered from Constantinople to | he should be able to remain in the Cabinet er not. surrender their arms, after which they will be Yesterday, for the first time, Lord Carnaryon's face quartered in the neighboring villages. cleared up, and he said with confidence that the crisis was over. I do not know that he want of the as to deny the probability of another. The war-The Standard's Copenhagen dispatch states that as to deny the probability of another. The warevery preparation is being made to close the Sound party knows no last ditch. There is always a fresh

To Lord Carnaryon, however, and to that speech of his which I have called South African because he which came to see him on Cape matters, the first and largest share of credit is due for the pacific solately to look to Lord Salisbury as the true head of Russia too well to like her. There seemed to be a the party inside the Cabinet which has fought so Czar might induce him to be a consenting party to gallantly for peace. But of late Lord Carnaryon has led the van, and even Lord Derby has been a terrible Marquis who alone has been thought ablito face his wily chief. You will remark that in the presence of a great danger to the country, party ties have been a little loosened; party bonds have almost melted in the fervent heat; more than one leading Tory has deaconced the Government, and more than one Liberal Representative has found his fear of Russia stronger than his devotion to Liberalism. The crisis cut both ways. It might not be too much to assume that Lord Carnarvon has been in communication, more or less direct, with some Liberals whose opinions about war agreed with his; and it is certain that heretofore, acted lately with Lord Benconsacid. I referred, the other day, to the Duke of Sutherland's presence at the Ministerial dinner on the eve of the meeting of Parliament, and drew, as everybody else drew, the inference that he had dissolved his connection with his old a-sociates. His friends his connection with his old associates. His friends now assert that he did not mean to go so far as that, nor did the three other noble Lords of Liberal faith who sat at meat with him that night among the Tories. He desires to be still counted as a Liberal; the influence of eld associations is stronger than his love for the Turks, and his hate for Mr. Gladstone. Lord Beaconsfield's reason for asking the Duke of Sutherland to such a dimer may perhaps be found in the remark of a great writer concertang a Flaventine banquet in the different century that "good dishes and good wine were at that time behaved to heighten the consciousness of political preferences."

There have been at least helf, a doZen liberal

There have been at least balf a dozen liberal speeches, which, in less stirring and burried times, would have had their due share of attention even three thousand miles away. Sir William Harcourt's I have already mentioned. There has been no more complete statement on the Liberal side; none more full of knowledge or more powerful. It was thought at the time to express too much confidence in a fied the confidence. Mr. Bright's address to his constituents at Birmingham cannot be ranked among his great orations. It was largely historical; largely occupied with a recapitulation of the circumstances which led to the Crimean war; with a demonstration hearers were expected to draw the rather strong inference that his opposition to a war at present most be right. It was an admirable speech, nevertheless, with some passages of that grave and weighly eloquence, of which Mr. Bright is the greatweighty eloquence, of which Mr. Bright is the greatest living master. No doubt, also, precisely such a speech as his constituents of Birmingham took pleasure and pride in hearing. Mr. Bright's junior colleague, spoke at the same meeting in a tone of not less decision, and with entire freedem from the burden of past conflicts. His was a speech marked throughout with two qualities which seldom go together; a delicate sense of literary litness and hearty sympathy with the popular mind, to which he was appealing; the speech of a student and of a man of affirms. It was on Mr. Chamberlain's suggestion that the Liberal associations all over the country were set in motion. Lord Beaconstield, who has a phrase for everything, calls an agitation which has the advaneverything, calls an agitation which has the advantage of being organized by a central committee, me nical. But it has been well said that, though an channel. But I has been wen said that, though an agitation can be directed by a party, no machinery can produce the causes out of which such an agitation springs, and without which it would be powerless to act on public opinion.

Mr. Chamberlam's speech was most useful because Mr. Chamberlain belongs to the Radical wing of the Liberal party, and because some of the Radicals have shown a strange hesitation in opposing a war for Turkey lest peace might benefit Russia. They can't forget Poland. Mr. Cowen is an example of the extreme anti-Russian feeling among men of for indemnity, involve a flagrant violation of that treaty. the extreme anti-Russian feeling among men of French interests in the East, he considers, have hardly that stamp, and they have done some mischief.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1878.



The important territorial changes which the peace just concluded at Adrianople will occa-

They were joined by one or two old Whigs, such as Mr. Villiers. But as a rule, the Whigs have justified their old fame for political sagacity. Lord Granville and Lord Hartington, their leaders, as they are the leaders of the Liberal party, did not think it

advisable to speak before Parliament met. But their sentiments were never in doubt, and their speeches the Address were perhaps the more forcible from their previous reticence. Nor were the Whigs left without representatives. The old Whig families were staunch, and not all dumb. There is this advantage, among others, in a political aristocracy: that it always has many members whose them to make known the opinions of their chiefs, if the then to make known the epinions of their cale; so the chiefs for any reason don't care to appear on a piatfore. If you wanted to know what the Whigs were thinking, you had only to read Lord Arthur Russell's speech to his constituents at Traistock. Lord Arthur Russell, brother to the Duke of Bestford, is one of those men who, with great political abilities, have remained the fame which comes from frequent public appearances and the display of showy talents. In the House of Commons he has a reputation for various acquirements and singular

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 4, 1570. The Times states that the movement for the reduction of the wages of the Laucashire cotton open notices fixing 10 per cent as the basis of the reduction The masters, however, before enforcing the reduction will hold a conference with the operatives at Biaci

A SPANISH MINISTER RESIGNS.

Madeid, Feb. 3, 1878. Señor Herrera has resigned the Ministry of Colonies because of ill health. The Council of Minister nominated Schor Elduayen as his successor.

AN ACCIDENT ON A RACE COURSE. CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 3 .- The annual meeting of the South Carelina Jockey Club eponed at Washington Course, yesterday. In the burshe race Jack Trigg shied at the lest hurdle and fell with his roler into a direk, jarring and cutting almost severely. The roler was slightly induced.

A PROBABLY FATAL QUARREL. During a quarrel last night between John Quant and Thomas Moore, about a bed in a ledging-house at 61 Cherry-st., Quinn statued Shoore in the croin with a pocket-knife. The wound is supposed to be fatal. Moore was sent to the Chambers Sirect Hospital, and Quian was arrested.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

ngs fifty, competited satisfies while arms, by taking account of the satisfies of the satis

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—The examination of Ben-jamin Hunter for alleged participation in the marder of James Armstrong, took place in Cannden, N. J., yesterday. He was committed to stand trial. Boston, Feb. 3.—At Lynn, Saturday, C. L. Fes-senden, a Crispin spotter, was fined and required to give bonds to keep the peace for threatening a shoemaker who had gone to work.

THE DISMEMBERMENT OF TURKEY.

sion in the Ottoman Empire may be understood by reference to the above map. The province of Bulgaria, which is to be a Principality, it will be seen extends from the Black Sea to Servia, and from the Danube to the Balkans. It includes the four great fortresses, is listria, Rustchuk, Varna and Shumla. Roumania, which is henceforth to be absolutely free, is the large province north of the Daunbe. The territory which Servia is to receive lies in the direction of Kruschevaez and Pristing, both indicated on the map. The position of the Herzegovina and the direction of Kruschevarz and Fristine, but indicated on the map. The position of the Herzegovian and Bosnia, provinces that are to be guaranteed government reforms, is needed for the map and west of Servia (see map). Only part of Bosnia, which in a general sense includes the Herzegovian, is shown. Montenegro, part of which is indicated on the map, is to receive ports on the Adriatic and territory contiguous thereto. Adrianople, where the profee-I was signed, is indicated on the map. The Dardunelles, or Hellespont, the navigation of which is to be the subject of an ulterior understanding between the Czar and the Sultan, is a narrow strait leading to the is to be the shortest of an action and constantinople (see map). The Offoman territors, in Europe is now substantially reduced to Rouncila and Albania—both on the map—with Hellenie provinces to the east of the last name I province.

WASHINGTON.

A LULL IN CONGRESSIONAL AFFAIRS. ONGRESS NOT IN SESSION-MADISON WELLS IN THE CITY-JUSTICE BRADLEY AND THE RETURNING

Neither House of Congress met on Saturday. The terms of Justice Bradley's refusal of the application | to compensate the office for the extra trouble and time for a transfer of the Returning Board cases to the United States Circuit Court are given below. Mad-Wells registered in Washington last night. hids for mail service west of the Mississippi have been received. A package of \$1,500 is missing

A CONFERENCE OF REPUBLICANS. THE PROTECTION OF THE IS TURNING BOARD UNDER CONSIDERATION-WELLS IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Feb. 3,-It is reported that a consultation participated in by those Republicans new State, and of others who were prominent in the management of the electeral count has been held to-day for the purpose of conhalf of the members of the Louisiana Returning Board now on trial. No particulars of the miseling have been obtained.

Washington journalists and others have been day introduced out to provide for finding the saving excited to day over the reported presence of Ex-Washington journalists and others have been Governor J. Madison Wells in this city. Gentlemen who then they saw him pessentar were organity that he is here this evening. If so, he has not made a considerous exhibition of himself.

A general press disput h says that J. Madison Wells, of Legislaux, registered at the Kurra House in this city Sanday angle, but impostuately after mag a suit of rooms left, the hotel in company Senator Kellegg, and as midnight had not re-

JUSTICE BRADLEY'S DECISION.

APPLICATION INSUFFICIENT-THE IMPOUSIBILS THY OF A PARK TRIAL UNDER LIGHTAWN NOT PROVED-PUBLIC PREJUDICS NOT ENOUGH IN

nied the petition for a removal of the Returning a petition to the Criminal Court for a removal, the cause shool removed, and that the Criminal Court had no authority to proceed further in the case. The principal facts stated in sail petition as a granud for remov-ing the cause were that by reason of the descrives to live as a most valuable considerable policy the history of this emission, and the history of this emission, and the history of this emission, and the history of this emission in the Parish of Orleans, and the history of this emission is for it comes from a journal which had attacked St. Charles Dina, and whose nithes he repelled at this same spaced with a two simples, he repelled at this same cause can ill all od to control in the law-making and law-administering archorals of the same cause can ill all od to control in the law-making and law-administering archorals in the State against their rights as either the presence of the enemy, beaten though he he for any jury that may be empanded flay it at laminore, Md.

Apostal convention between the United States and the Colons of Victoria, Australia, was skined Saurday in that the jury law was passed Murch 13, 1877, and that in so far as it provides are bounted with those now in force between the United States and the Colons of Victoria, Australia, was skined for the appointment of jury commissioners, and the method of electing the jury, it was intended for, and that the Dake of African descent, and that the colons of the control of the senate and House Library was further considered. It was agreed to report a bill asking for the appointment of a conterence commension, consisting of the chairment of the committee vesterious, the proposition to build an extension of the committees on Police and the Colons of the committee of the control of against those of African descent, and that noder it a jury has been drawn for the trial of the petitioners the effect and intention of the law being to exclude persons of African descent and other unprejudiced persons from the characteristic and Mr. A. R. Sponford, the Llovagian distribution of the respective descent and other unprejudiced persons from the characteristic and Mr. A. R. Sponford, the Llovagian dury it shall be to consider the matter and repetitives.

what men. Justice Bradley says:

The application now made to the Circuit Coarl, and presented to me, raises these questions:

First—Was the mere presentation of the petition for removal sufficient to accret the jurisdiction of the State Court, or and that Court the right to examine into its sufficiency!

I think the first and second questions must be answered in the informative. The State Court satisfy is not beamed to start its eyes and yield to every application that comes to it. Though removed there is not beamed to see the court of the court is a matter of light, and not of favory withe court and have the right to see whether the application to remove course within the meaning of the law. I have no doubt, however, that the Circuit Court, by virtue of its amerior right to try the cause of subject to removal is entitled to assert its jurisdation by proper process directed to the State Court. * I think that the Circuit Court may issue either a habeas corpus can cause or a erritorit, according as the defendant is in custody or not in custody, for the purpose of removing the cause into that Court. When it is is done it will be the duty of the State Court and in officers to yield obsticance to such write, and a will be presented that they will do so without any further naidblies either by well do so without any further naidblies either by well do so without any further naidblies either by well do so without any further naidblies either by well do so without any further naidblies either by well do so without any further naidblies either by well do so without any further naidblies of the relief they will do so remove the critical in this case if I were railsfield with the saidbert of the application. This brings has followed to present the 13,

NEWBURG, Feb. 3.—Wm. J. Johnson, a butcher, tion.

As regards the law complained of passed March 13, as five compilied adding while drunk by taking landsman.

1877, prescribing the mode of selecting and drawing As regards the law complained of passed March 13, 1877, prescribing the mode of selecting and drawing jurist, i have carefully examined its provisions and an incide to see anything in it upon to any Constitutional objection. It provides for the appulment by the judges of the principal coarts in Nov-Orleans of two commissioners, whose duty it is made to select inpartially from the citizens of the parish qualified to vote the names of not less than 1,000 good and competent men to serve on juries. These nations are to be placed in a box and from thence is to be drawn the general panel for each term. This is the principal feature of the law. Substantially the same methods is in use in several other States. The Commissioners it is true, may abuse their trust, but no system can be devised that will not be liable to almost.

The allegations with regard to the manipulation of the law in such manner as to secure a jury immical to the petitioners and with regard to the existence of a general

tien violative of said right. It is not directed against individual infringements thereof. The Civil Rights Bill of 1866 was broader in its scope, undertaking to vindicate those rights against individual aggression, but still only when committed under color of some "law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom." And when that provision in this law which is transferred to Section 641 of the Revised Statutes, gave the right to remove to the United States Courts a cause commenced in a State Court against a person who is denied or cannot enforce any of the rights secured by the act, it had reference to a denial of those rights or impediments to their enforcementarising from some State law statute regulation or custom. It is only when some such hostile State is sistance can be shown to exist, interfering with the party's right of defence, that he can have his cause removed to the Federal Court. This being my view of the act if follows that I cannot grant the application.

If I am wrong, the petitioners having claimed the right of removal, and it being denied by the State court, taey may carry the case after flual judgment of the highest Court of the State to the Supreme Court of the United States, and obtain its judgment on the question. The application is refused.

Associate-Justice, etc.

THE ABILITY OF JUDGE NORTHROP. WHAT PRIVATE LETTERS SHOW ABOUT HIS FITNESS FOR HIS PRESENT POSITION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Apropres of the confirma ion of Judge Northrop to be District-Attorney for South Carolina, an extract from a letter from United States District Judge Bryan, in whose court he has managed the cases of the United States since his appointment, is interesting. The letter has been filed with the Attorney-General. It says: has been filed with the Attorney-General. It says a
I refer you to the docket which Judge Northeop has
just disposed of in my presence as presiding Judge as
a sufficient answer to the question you have propounded
to me, but I will not re rain from saving,
as is due to Judge Northrop, that I think
those labors indicated promptifude, caracty for labor,
a sure intelligence, a gift of warm and impressive
utterrance, legal knowledge andpapperhension which demconstrated his entire fitness for the office he now fills. It
do not think his canacity to discharge the duties of the

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. A VANISHED PACKAGE OF MONEY. WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1873.

There is great interest in the Treasury Dectment to know what has become of a package of New in 1875, packages of money com-to the Treasurer for redemption in a great many instances were not pet up in con-formity with the regulations established by the Treas-urer for convenience in counting and handling. Mr. New accordingly established a rule imposing a fine on all banks and business firms sending packages of fines amounted to a gross sum of about \$1,800. When the commutee appointed to count the cash in the Treasury treated this sum, which beinged to neither the cash. in July, 1876, the attention of the Secretary was called s, 1876, the attention of the Secretary was calle-amoney and he wrote to the Treasurer, making suggestions as to the proper manner of covering is the Treasure. If Expected that the test was treer decided uson at all, and in the time Mr. Wyman, supposing the Secretary had it is be covered into the Treasury, gave in a attention to the matter, and it was forgotten by taxever the matter, and it was forgotten

Representative Philips, of Ransas, versible it provides for receiving earning at postal savings bonks, in amounts troot eventy-five cents uplated, on any account, a postal order is to be assed, which may be placed in a 3-65 bond, the interest payable ticris, the bend reconvertible at option into legal tenders; the bonds to be issued on the postal orders na denominations of ten, twenty, fifty and one bandred dollars, by the Treasurer of the United States, assistant treasurer or Government depository. It is in assistant freasurer or Government depository. It is proposed that the proceeds of the bonds shall be layest departing 6 per cent bonds, subject to eali; fifty millions to be field for reconversions. This bill has been considered to the Start-Committee of Banking and Carrency, and was introduced to be printed. It is a substitute for several sides, Persons of Secretary Sherman's bill, not objectionable to the majority of that committee, are incorporated in A bill similar in a provisions will probably A bill shellar in its provisions will probably from the Committee on Banking and Curren-

partment was crowded to-day with persons delivering is for carrying the mails during the next regular term states lying west of the Mississippi River and extending to the Pacific Occau. The total number of bids re or yed since the issuance of the advertisement for the 2,500 runtes embraced in this section, is estimated to be not less than 40,000. The work of examining, classifying and recarding term will be begun on Monday. The awards are to be announced on or before March 30.

OBITUARY.

JOHN HENRY HARBECK.

John Henry Harbeck, a member of the old and well-known shipping firm of Harbeck & Co., died at his residence, No. 260 Fifth-ave., Saturday morning. decincy I the Court had the right to examine into he sufficiency II the Court had the right to examine into he sufficiency of the application, has the Corent Court had the right to recxamine the same, and, it found sufficient, to tsue a writ of certification of the proceedings from the state Court if the proceedings from the state Court is such right, did the postular in the case present sufficient ground for removing the cause I think the first and second questions must be anovered in the affirmative. The State Court surely with his latter when he was ten years old like father engaged in the shipping firm of Harbeck & Co., died at all second III seems of age. He was born in Albamy, and came to this effect of the cause I will be some shipping firm of Harbeck & Co., died at all second III seems of age. He was born in Albamy, and came to this father engaged in the shipping firm of Harbeck & Co. The firm data was one of age. He was born in Albamy, and came to this father engaged in the shipping firm of Harbeck & Co., died at all second III seems. of age. He was born in Albany, and came to this city with his father when he was tea years old. His father engaged in the shipping basiness, and was one of the incorporators of the Mercannis' Exchange. Soon after his father's death, in 1837, he went into partnership with his brother, William II, under the firm mane of Harbeck & Co. The firm did a general shipping business for thirty years, and its commercial transactions extended to all parts of the world, it was the owner of the well-known. "Harbeck stores" in Brootlyn. Mr. Harbeck was well known for his charry and for his meassuring mode of life. He was a member of the Union Lengue Cith, and was well known manner the Republicans of New-York, out be did not often take an active part in politics. He leaves a wife but no children. The funeral will take place from his late residence to morrow.

THE LATE JUDGE JOHNSON.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 3.-The funeral of the late Judge Alexander S. Johnson, of the United States Circuit Court, will take place in Utlea at 3 p. m., on

HAMILTON, Ont., Feb. 2 .- The Rev. Canon

Heliden, rector of the Church of the Ascension, died this

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 2.-John F. Phelos. for thirty-five years editor of The Mayville Sentinel, die lat Mayville to-day. He was fifty-nine years old. PARIS, Feb. 3.-M. Jules Le Cesue, Deputy

for the First Circumscription of Havre, Department of Scine-Inferieur, is dead. HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 3 .- Miss Catherine

Draper died on Saturday at the age of seventy. She was, many years ago, one of the managers of the well-known and popular female seminaries here, conducted by the

sister of the late William B. Ogden, died on Saturday

WRECK OF THE METROPOLIS

LATER DETAILS.

THE UNSEAWORTHINESS OF THE STEAMER ESTAB LISHED-FATAL ACCIDENT TO THE LIFE SAVING APPARATUS-THE SURVIVORS AT NORFOLK.

Later reports from the wreck on Currituck Beack establish the fact that the Metropolis was un eaworthy, and that Captain Ankers, with his officers and men, did all in their power to save the lives of their passengers. News of the wreck reached the Life Saving Stations after great delay; there was further delay in conveying the apparatus to the scene, and when there an unfortunate accident rendered it of no avail. The survivors have reached Norfolk, and will sent thence to their homes; nine are in the hospital, but all except two are doing

THE DISASTROUS VOYAGE.

THE STORY AS TOLD BY OFFICERS AND PASSENGER--THE VESSEL RUN ON SHORE TO PREVENT SINKING-EXCELLENT DISCIPLINE PRESURVED

ON BOARD. NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 3.—Sufficient time ba. elapsed since the wreck of the Metropolis to bring to light the facts relating to the disaster, and the survivors having recovered their composure and collected their thoughts, are able to make accurate and consistent statements of the voyage and the catastrophe which brought it to such an awful termination. THE TRIBUNE has already printed an adequate account of the railroad enterprise in which the Metropolis and her passengers were engaged, and of the circumstances under which the vessel was fitted out and dispatched Previous descriptions, however, of the storm which overtook her and of the destruction which ensued have been in many particulars inaccurate. The story which follows has been made up from the carefully considered statements of the officers who escaped and other survivors, and is trustworthy.

At about 6 p. m. on Monday of last week the Me tropolis, with her officers and crew and 210 passen gers, swung out into the stream from the Willow-st wharf in Philadelphia, where she had been loading since December 22. On Tuesday morning, at 9:30 o'clock, she sailed. The passage down the river was uneventful, and the vessel reached it e Breakwater in good time, at 11 o'clock Tuesday night. Half an hour later the pilot was discharged and the ship stood out to sea. The passengers had recovered from the grief of parting with their families and friends, and, with the prospect of a pleasant voyage and profitable employment when they reached their destination, were a very cheerful company Wednesday morning the weather was fair, the ves sel was to all appearance in good condition, the chi-f-engineer reported that the engines were work ing uncommonly well, and the voyage had certainis begun auspiciously. During Wednesday morning the wind was fair, and at about 1 o'clock in the atternoon it began to freshen but, no apprehension. were expressed that a tempest was approaching During the afternoon, however, it blew constantly harder, toward evening rapidly increased in violence and at 6 o'clock had become a gale.

The chief-engineer, Joseph J. Lovell, inspected the engines shortly after 6 o'clock and found that they were running at half speed with thirty pound of steam on. The wind was blowing fiercely, but he had no reason to suppose that the vessel was in any way unseaworthy until soon afterward, when he dis covered four feet of water in the shaft alley. Even this did not create any especial alarm, for without first-assistant and merely directed him to keer the pumps working. The water, however, continuing to gain, after consultation among the engineers, the captain was informed that the vessel was leaking badly, and that the water was rapidly gaining on the pumps. A carpenter was summor and he, with the engineers and the chief mate, made their way through the shaft alley with the water almost up to their arm-pits. The leak was discovered in the stern-as the captain now believes, in the propeller-well-and to the dismay of those whe made the discovery, it was found that the water was not merely coming through an opened scam, but was forcing its way through the dead wood in all parts. At this time, according to the statement of the

chief mate, the vessel was about seventy miles from Cape Henry, and it became evident that she could not proceed on her course. The captain, on learning the condition of the ship, at once headed for the causes of Virginia, hoping Reads by Thursday morning, and the passengers were all set at work passing up coal from the after hold to lighten the The men, more than 200 in number, worked well, and the alarm, which had spread among them when their perilous situation was made known, subsided in great part when the ship was headed for land. It then seemed certain that there was a good chance of escape, and the coolness and efficiency of the officers inspired them with added confidence. The night wore on without further disaster until 2 o'clock Thursday morning, when the circulating pump gave out. The engines were running at high pressure and at 3 o'clock, the chief mate reports, Cape Henry light was sighted. It was then decided to head the vessel up to the wind, and wait for the daylight. The passengers continued at their work lightening the ship, and the carpenter and his men did not abandon their efforts to repair the leak about the stern-post, The sea was running violently, and wave after wave broke over the vessel, carrying away the upperworks and all the boats except one and put-ting out the lights. At 4:30 o'clock a hage sea swept over the ship, washed away the snoke-stack and engine-room doors, through which it poured below, in part extinguishing the fires. The men were afraid to go below, for the engine-room was flooded; but the chief-engineer railied their courage with the hope of saving the ship if the fires could only be kept going, and all the moveable woodwork and a barrel of tallow were thrown into

It was now evident that the only remaining hope was in driving the vessel upon the beach, and at a little after 4:30 o'clock she was headed for shore. The engines still continued to work for a time and it was hoped there would be steam enough to keep her head up and force her well on to the beach; but soon after 5 o'clock the steam gave out and the engineers went on deck. All sail was kept on to keep the ship headed toward shore, and at 6:45 o'clock she struck head on, but swung about, her broad side to the beach, and was exposed to all the fury of the sea. The vessel grounded about 150 yards from shore, and soon after she struck some of the passengers, most of whom had succeeded in providing themselves with life-preservers, jumped into the water and swam for store. Nearly all, however, remained on board, in the expectation of help from Life-saving Stations Nos. 4 and 5, about half way between which the vessel lay. Charles Cosmolly, one of the passengers, testifies to the discipline and coolness of the officers, and attributes to this the quiet fornitude with which all waited through the dreary hours of the morning for the relief which it seemed would never come. About the middle of the forencon a man on horseback was discovered on the shore. He made signs to indicate that he would bring assistance, and then rode away. About 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, the men from the station arrived, with scant ammunition, with only one line, and without a boat. At the second shot from the mortar the line from shore passed over the foreyard, but in endeavoring to clear it from the jibstay it was severed. After two more ineffectual attempts the ammunition was exhausted, and only part of the men from the station remained to assist the passengers ashore, according to a statement of Mrs. Butler, wife of Charles Butler, and D. N. Cozzens, the second mate. During all this time the sea was running more and more violently, and many of the passengers were washed overboard. tometimes a dozen would be carried away by a